HOW THE IDEA ORIGINATED IN BROOK-LYN IS SPREADING.

THE EXPERIMENT ON THE FLATBUSH LINE SATIS-FACTORY-WHAT IT MAY LEAD TO-INTER-EST AROUSED IN OTHER CITIES.

Since last Monday the trolley cars of the Flatbush line have borne the sign "U.S. Mail." This marks the beginning of the carriage of mails by the Brooklyn City Company, or perhaps it would be more correct to say by the Brooklyn Heights Company, to which the first-named corporation has to which the first-namen corporation has been leased. The advantages of the use of the trolley for mail transportation are seen in the fact that, whereas previously there were four dispatches of mail daily to the Flatbush station, now there are mail daily to the probable that the number will be a compared to th six, and it is probable that the number will be insix, and it is process.

Creased in a short time. Only two postoffices are creased in a service, that at Flatbush reached by the control of the general (which has been a regular station of the general (which has office in Brooklyn since Fiatbush became a ward office in the city last spring) and the office in the village f Flatands, at present the terminus of the Flat-

bush trolley cars.

The carrying of mails on this line is experi-The carrying of mans on this line is a mental as far as the railroad company is The first week has given entire satisfacyou to the postoffice authorities, and it is expected that other lines of the Heights Company will soon be brought into requisition as mail-carriers. It is ssible to reach every branch postoffice or postal station in Brooklyn by means of the trolley lines. The stations are situated at Henry and President sis, at No. 538 Fulton-st., No. 767 DeKalb-ave., No. 195 Atlantic-ave., Rockaway-ave. and Fulton-st., No. No. 518 Grand-st., No. 302 Van Brunt-st. and 1,280 Third-ave. All of them are on or close to trolley lines which pass near the general postoffice, and so the trolley care can readily be made the means of communication between the main office and the stations. Some of the Postoffice office and the stations. Some of the Postomore officials think the time will come when the use of covered wagons for carrying the mails from point to point in the city will be given up altogether. A rapid and satisfactory service would be supplied by the trolley lines, and there would doubtless be a considerable saving in cost.

one of the things essential to the improvement of the postal service in Brooklyn is to establish closer tions with the main office in New-York. Some time ago there was talk of a tube between two offices, in which mails could be carried either by air pressure or electricity, but that plan seems to have been dropped. It stands to reason, however, that something of the kind ought to be done. By such a connection the distance between distributing points in the two cities might be reduced, in point of time, to five minutes or less, and there could be constant communication maintained. The advantages of such an arrangement cannot fall to impress themselves on the minds of the postal authorities, though perhaps it may be necessary to await consolidation before it is car-

all the Flatbush-ave, cars carry signs indicating that this is a regular mail route, but mailbags are taken only on certain cars. Those which carry them are marked by a flag, which serves as a signal to the contractor who carries the mails between the Postoffice and the cars at Fulton and Johnson sts. and also to the messengers of the offices in Flatbush and Flatbush

Postoffice and the cars at Fulton and Johnson and also to the messengers of the offices in Flatbush and Flatlands.

The establishment of the trolley postal service in Brooklyn has attracted a good deal of attention in other cities. Last summer the postmaster of Chicago visited Brooklyn and made careful inquiries regarding the system, with a view to securing its regarding the system, with a view to securing its regarding the system with a view to securing its redoption in his own city. He was taken over the route between the Brooklyn Postoffice and Contey Island and manifested much interest in and satisfaction with its workings. The first city to take up the idea is Pittisburg, where some mails are carried by surface cars on the same general method as is employed in Brooklyn. Representatives of the post-offices in Philadelphia, Boston and other cities have come to Brooklyn for information on the subject, and the idea has even penetrated to Canada, for the postmaster of Toronto recently caused inquiries to be made regarding the use of trolley cars as malicarriers.

or made regarding the use of the age of the case, but the efficiency of arriers.

Not only is this the case, but the efficiency of the command of the case of the

office work and his familiarity with all the details of the business.

Oddly enough, he has been the subject of criticism hecause of his enterprise in making use of the hecause of his enterprise in making use of the trolley lines for mail transportation. The State Federation of Labor at its convention in Albany last week adopted a resolution denouncing Mr. Sullivan week adopted a resolution denouncing Mr. Sullivan for making contracts with the trolley companies for carrying the mails, on the ground that the contracts might interfere with a strike on the part of the motormen and conductors. The same process of the motormen and conductors. The same process of the motormen and conductors. The same process of the motormen would lead the members of this convention to denounce the Postoffice Department for making contracts with the steam railroad companies for the transportation of mails, and, if carried to its logical conclusion, would force the Government to go back to the primitive method of carrying the mails by stage coaches and on horseback. Postmaster Sullivan will probably not worry much on account of this denunciation. Anyway, in the event of a strike, it would only be necessary for the men of a strike, it would only be necessary for the men the ground of interfering with the movement of the order to avoid a conflict with the Government on the ground of interfering with the movement of the

mails.

It would be possible, perhaps, for the Postoffice Department to own its own postal cars and run them on the troiley lines with its own men, paying the companies for the privilege of using the tracks and for the use of the power employed, and perhaps this will be the outcome of the system which has been introduced in Brooklyn through the enterprise of Mr. Sullivan. The troiley postal service is in its infancy as yet, but it seems to be capable of large extension in every city of importance.

MEYENBORG'S FEE AGAIN.

WHAT WILL THE KINGS COUNTY SUPERVISORS DO ABOUT IT AT THEIR MEETING TO-MORROW?

An interesting question will be brought before the Board of Supervisors in Brooklyn at the meeting to be held to-morrow. It is the question of paying John B. Meyenborg's fee for legal services or alleged services in connection with the county bond litigation about three years ago. This is one of the questions that will not down. The case is of importance, not only in itself, but as a precedent. When a question arose as to whether the limit to the county debt had been exceeded a financial institution in New-York refused to accept the bonds it had agreed to take, and an action was brought to compel it to do so and to settle the question which had been raised, Ex-Corporation Counsel De Witt was engaged to present the case for the county, and, at the request of County Treasurer Adams. Mr. Meyenborg was associated with him. Meyenborg was at that time counsel to the Board of Supervisors, and drawing the handsome salary of \$5,000 a year, although his standing as a member of the bar clearly did not entitle him to the

At all events, whatever work he did in connection with the bond matter ought to have been done as a part of the service for which he was paid on a nost liberal scale. Mr. De Witt put in a bill for \$20,000 for his services, and was finally allowed \$4,500, having sued the county and obtained a decision in his favor for that amount. To the astonishment of everybody. Meyenborg came forward with a charge of \$10,000 for his services. This was cooked on as one of the coolest exhibitions of un-idulterated "cheek" ever witnessed in Brooklyn. As there was no prospect of his getting the money, ne finally sued for it, and Judge Gaynor gave a decision in his favor for \$2,500, as a judgment against County Treasurer Adams, not as a public official, an individual. Mr. Adams refused to pay it, and insisted that it was properly a charge upon the county. An attempt was made to levy on the safe in the County Treasurer's office and its contents, but that was soon abandoned.

Finally another appeal was made to the courts, and Judge Cullen recently rendered a decision ordering the Board of Supervisors to audit the Meyenborg bill. Last month the matter was referred to the Finance Committee in the board, with directions to report at the meeting on January 14. This committee is acting as a special committee, since the committee for list expired with the year. It is considered improbable that the committee will allow the bill in full, and it is believed that it possesses the right to scale it down according to its own judgment. Whatever the report may be, if it is adopted the matter will then go before Supervisor-at-Large Flichle for his approval. It is understood that Mr. Fitchle does not place a high valuation on Meyenborg's legal qualifications, and considerab his services in the bond ittigation of small account. Hence it is probable that his action, if the board should allow Meyenborg any considerable sum, will be of more than ordinary interest.

Neeking about this matter one day last week, a caught official said. There is no question in my mind that this Meyenborg came considerable and simple. Nobody would think of employing Meyenborg for do any legal bisiness. He only seal simple. Nobody would think of employing and simple, Nobody would think of employing said simple. Nobody would think of employing stating and the properties of the sum of the possess and had a pull fix Willoughby-st. As for the county, for example, and the properties of the seal of the sum of the county, for example of the sum of the county, for example of the sum of the county, for example of the county, for example of the county, for example of the county, for the county fo Finally another appeal was made to the courts, and Judge Cullen recently rendered a decision order-

without calling in any outside counsel and without an extra expenditure. As a matter of fact, the employment of Meyenborg as assistant counsel was never authorized by the board. So if he has any claim it is only against the County Treasurer, who asked him to act in the case. I am inclined to think that the Supervisors will throw the claim out altogether, as I believe they have a right to do, and I feel very sure that if they do not Supervisor-at-Large Flitchie will sit down on it hard. To allow this bill, even at one-fourth of the amount of the original claim, would be to establish a very bad precedent, to say the least of it."

BROOKLYN'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

SOME STRIKING RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY

PRESIDENT SWANSTROM. The people of Brooklyn are waiting patiently for the report of the special advisory committee ap-pointed by Mayor Schleren last summer to devise ways and means for improving the public school system of the city. The members of the committee are understood to have been giving careful attention to the questions submitted for their consideration in the Mayor's communication, but no information as to their conclusions has yet reached the public. Meantime it is gratifying to see such sound and sensible opinions expressed by Mr. Swanstrom, the eport to the Mayor. Mr. Swanstrom set forth some radical views in the address which he made on his election as president of the board last July, and further experience has only confirmed him in them.

Brooklyn is not doing its whole duty to its citizens in neglecting to provide proper facilities for the edu-September 4 to December 31 the number of children falling to obtain admission to the schools was 6,696. while on October 31 there were in half-day classes 9.412 pupils. Additional accommodations are now needed for about 16,000 children, and before these are supplied there will be 7,000 or 8,000 more knocking for admission to the schools. Fortunately a plan has been devised whereby the erection of schoolhouses in the future will be hastened; one contractor is to

been devised whereby the erection of schoolhouses in the future will be hastened; one contractor is to do the entire work on each building, and he is to receive a premium for completing his contract in a shorter time than that specified in the contract, while if he fails to finish in time aspenalty will be exacted for each extra day. This ought to lead to prompt work, but contractors will need to be sharply watched to see that they do not put in poor work in their haste to earn the premium.

On the course of study Mr. Swanstrom is commendably outspoken. It is commonly believed, as he says, that the course of study is arranged by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, but as a matter of fact it is prepared by the Board of Education, which accordingly must be held responsible for it. The president of the board declares that too much is attempted in the schools, and that the curriculum is overloaded with subjects, ornamental and otherwise. Hence the pupils do not learn anything thoroughly. He is convinced that much better results would be attained if one-half of the subjects now taught were discarded. "All fads." he says, "hould be eliminated and all non-essentials cut off. The much-derided 'three R's' should once more be given a prominent place in the programme. Studies should not be introduced into the curriculum of our common schools simply because they are desirable. I hold that the principle on which such a curriculum should be based is the essential studies before the desirable ones. I regard it as a sound proposition that it is better that our pupils should learn a few subjects thoroughly than many subjects superficially." This goes to the heart of the matter, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Swanstrom's emphatic words on the subject will be the means of bringing about a reform.

He also says that he is profoundly impressed with the necessity for a radical change in the policy which excludes study during school hours, and his suggestion on this head is that chose hour should be set apart each day for study

about a reform.

He also says that he is profoundly impressed with the necessity for a radical change in the policy which excludes study during school hours, and his suggestion on this head is that one hour should be set apart each day for study during the hours when the schools are in session. It will surprise every one except those very familiar with the schools of Brooklyn to know that not a minute is allowed for study while the children are in school; that all study must be done at home. A prominent educator, to whose attention this fact was recently brought, expressed unbounded astonishment at such an arrangement, and said it was almost impossible for him to believe the schools of the city were conducted on such a principle.

President Swanstrom is in favor of introducing the kindergarten system in the public schools in the more densely populated parts of the city as soon as it can be done, and speaks with admiration of the Manual Training School, which was opened eleven months ago. He describes this as a school of applied science of high-school grade, and says that "comparatively little extra outlay would be required to make it rank as the first school of the kind in the country."

This report demonstrates Mr. Swanstrom's fitness for the office to which he was elected last summer, succeeding a president who was to the Board of Education in Brooklyn what Mr. Knox has been to the Board of Education in New-York—a representative of the Democratic ring element in the body.

THE BROOKLYN INSTITUTE'S LIBRARY.

BOOKS TO BE PUT IN CIRCULATION FROM THE BUILDING IN BEDFORD PARK.

Ever since the old building of the Brooklyn Institute, in Washington-st., was partly destroyed by order to provide room for the extension of the Bridge structure, the books belonging to the Institute's library have been lying useless. The library contains 14,000 volumes and 2,200 pamphlets. About 4,000 of the books are in the building in Bedford Park used as a temporary museum of the Institute; the remainder have been stored in the Art Building in Montague-st. It has now been decided by the Institute authorities to transfer all the books to the Bedford Park building, and to set the library in operation again as a free lending library. It is the oldest public library in Brooklyn, and was formed originally, in large part, by gifts of public-spirited citizens in the days before Brooklyn was incorporated as a city, sixty years ago. It contains many interesting works, throwing light on the early history of Brooklyn; also some rare first American editions, unusually full collections of travels and explorations, and many old French and English plays. When reopened as it will be in English plays. When reopened, as it will be in

travels and explorations, and many old French and English plays. When reopened, as it will be in the course of a few weeks, it will be free to any responsible resident of Brooklyn, the books being loaned for use at home.

An important addition was made to the library last June, when a number of members of the Institute presented to it the library of the late Rev. Dr. Frederick A. Farley, who was the pastor, personal friend and adviser of Augustus Graham, the founder of the Institute. It is interesting to note that the provision in the will of Mr. Graham for Sunday evening lectures before the Institute on "The Power, Wisdom and Goodness of God as Manifested in His Works' was drafted by Dr. Farley after Mr. Graham's wishes in reference to endowing the Institute had been made known to him in a general way. The Farley library contains 1,000 volumes, many of them of exceptional value. These books will not be included in the lending library of the Institute. It was stipulated when the zift was made that they should be kept together as a library of reference, and when the new museum building of the Institute is erected the collection will be placed in a special alroye, and will be known perpetually as the Frederick A. Farley Library.

By the way, the Sunday evening lectures just referred to will be given this year by Professor Franklin W. Hooper, the director of the Institute, and the first one will be heart this evening in Art Association Hall. Professor Hooper's general subject will be "The Evolution of the Earth as a Manifestation of Divine Power. Wisdom and Goodness," and this evening he will consider "The Origin of the Earth and the Beginnings of Geological History." The lecture will be fillustrated. The second lecture of the course will to given on January 27 on "The Formation of the Continents and Ocean Areas; the Beginnings of Life."

A SOLDIER FOR SOLDIER'S WORK.

From The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

The New-York Tribune, in the course of an editorial about Superintendent Byrnes, makes an incidental suggestion as to the proper sort of man to be appointed Superintendent of New-York's reorganized police force that seems to us to be worthy of serious attention. The Tribune rightly urges that the post is one of peculiar temptations to resist which no men can be better qualified than men who have been educated at Annapolit and West Point. The point of honor is insisted upon at these two great Government schools as it is in no other educational institutions in the country. One of the most important aims in the whole course of training of the officers of the Army and Navy of the United States is to turn out men who always tell the truth and hold their personal honor above price or barter. Of course, officers of the Army and Navy are not the only etricity honorable men in the country by a very large majority, but The Tribune is right enough in urging that it may be pretty safely taken for granted, without further inquiry, that the personal honor of a man who has supplemented his four years at West Point or Annapolis by an honorable career in the Army or Navy is above reproach. A hoy not strictly honorable can hardly get through West Point. His fellow-cadets will take care of this shortcomings.

So an Army officer would be almost certain to have one of the qualities essential to be possessed From The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

IN THE NORTHERN WARDS.

THE NORTH SIDE BOARD OF TRADE DIS-CUSSING INTERESTING MATTERS.

REAL ESTATE OWNERS WANT DAMAGES-AN IN-CREASED DEATH BATE-NOTES AND GOSSIP.

The North Side Board of Trade held an interest ing meeting on Friday evening. Among the members present were ex-Judge Ernest Hall, Fordhan Morris, William R. Beal, Assemblyman Alonzo Bell, Commissioner Louis F. Haffen, James L. Wells, Charles B. Lawson, John E. Eustis, Albert E. Davis, Homer Hildeth and William H. Zeltner. Mr Wells presided and Albert E. Davis was the secretary. Fordham Morris, of the Committee on Permits and Waterways, presented a report on the proposed celebration of the formal opening of the Harlem River Ship Canal. The committee mended that the celebration take place on Saturday, June 1. If the plans of some of the members are carried out there will be a beautiful spectacle presented, as vessels decked with flags and bunting pass along the Harlem River and through the ship canal, which will then be opened for navigation. Among the other matters discussed at the meeting were the securing of special recognition of the needs of North-Side residents from the Rapid Transit Commissioners, increased freight facilities of He states an obvious fact when he says that the railroads, the planting of trees along the North-Side thoroughfares, the opening of Burnside-ave., which may require a tunnel under the old Croton cation of their children. He points out that from Aqueduct, and some speedy method of deciding the ownership of land occupied by streets which will be closed under the new street system of the northern Uptown real estate holders affected by the change

of grade on the New-York and Harlem River Railroad Company fear that there will be serious delay in obtaining compensation for damages to their property. The depression of the tracks and the widening of the roadway seriously affected the value of much real estate in the northern wards. Property-owners hope soon to secure nearly \$4,000,000 for their losses. Controller Fitch, however, doubts the validity of the law requiring the city to pay for the damage to properly, and he will contest the matter in the courts. The delay caused by Hilgation will seriously embarrass many owners of small pieces of real estate, the value of which is greatly lessened by the building of the retaining walls or other obstructions incident to the change of grade. An unusual number of deaths have occurred with-in the last few days of persons well known in the upper part of the city. Mrs. James Dickson, who died on Wednesday morning at her home in Fordham, leaves a large number of friends, who were attracted by her many fine qualities. She was for merly Ida May Valentine, and was the only daughmerly Ida May Valentine, and was the only dauntier of Charles D. Valentine. Her parents, as well as her husband, survive her. The Rev. Dr. Gregory, who a few years ago officiated at the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Dickson, officiated at the funeral ceremony on Friday. Mrs. Kate Gecks, who was the mother of fourteen living children, and who was well known in German circles in the Twenty-third Ward, died suddenly, and was buried on Tuesday. Funerals took place at most of the uptown churches last week, and although the exact figures of the mertality were not learned, the death-rate in that part of the city must have been unusually large.

he annual election of officers of Si. Mary's Lit-try and Dramatic Association, took place on esday evening. Henry Ludwig was chosen presi-ti. William Flanagan, Vice-president; Joseph uhert, Frank Hecht, and James Corbett, secre-ies, and John D. Roland, treasurer, he Rev. Dr. John G. Oakiey, of the Centenary thollist Episcopal Church, whose term of service cent this year, has received a call to the pasto-e of St. John's Church, Newburg, and other gregations have invited him to take charge of r churches.

congregations have invited him to take charge of their churches.

Complaints are made of many burglaries com-mitted between One-hundred-and-sixtleth and One-hundred-and-seventy-sixth sts. last week. The theyes have usually booken into liquor stores, and in some cases have secured considerable amounts of money, and in others have been satisfied with liquors and clears. A store opposite the home of Police Captain Price has been broken open, and several articles stolen. The thieves have not yet

been apprehensied.

Miss Annie Schaue, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Schaue, of No. 855 East One-hundred-and-thirty-fourth-st., and John Mammer, of Hoboken, were married on Tuesday evening at St. John's Lutheran Church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. C. Steup, pastor of the church. Misses Tillie Schaue. Emma Clages and Mamie Schuiken attended the bride. A reception followed the ceremony, at Orpheus Hall.

Miss Savilia Benwell and Alfred C. Post were married by the Rev. Br. W. T. McElveen, of the North New-York Congregational Church, at Forestave, and One-hundred-and-forty-first-st., on Wednesday evening.

PROBING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

BALTIMORE DEMOCRATS ANXIOUS TO HINDER IN-VESTIGATION OF THE CITY'S AFFAIRS.

Baltimore, Jan. 11 (Special). The investigation into the methods of conducting the various city de partments, which was begun soon after the organization of the new City Council, the first branch of which is now controlled by the Republicans, is going on very slowly. The Democratic bosses never intended that the investigation should develop anybooks are all right, and that there is no more economically governed city in the country than Baltimore. The majority of the citizens do not agree with them. The election of a Republican majority in the First Branch of Councils showed plainly that plete overhauling of the City Hall. The Democrats knew when Alcaeus Hooper, a fearless Republican would try to make it warm for them, so they im-mediately made a pretence at reform, and President mediately made a pretence at reform, and President Smith, of the Democratic Second Branch, at the first session of the new Council, introduced a resolution for the appointment of a committee of three members from each Branch to inquire into the methods of conducting the city's affairs. The Democratic members of the Second Branch of course, adopted the resolution and the Republicans immediate, determined to make the investigation as het as they could for the Democratic bosses and office-holders. But their hands are tied.

The commission, which is composed of three Democratic bosses are sent as the commission, which is composed of three Democratic bosses and office-

diates, determined to make the investigation as hot as they could for the Democratic bosses and office-holders. But their hands are tied.

The commission, which is composed of three Democrats and three Republicans, has no such powers as the Lexow Committee, it cannot subpoens witnesses, and if an official or subordinate declines to answer questions the committee cannot compel him. The committee has discovered that the bookkeeping in one department is not according to strict business methods. Edward Shriver, registrar of the Water Department, was before the committee last week. The examination of Mr Shriver was apparently for the purpose of inquiring into the methods in use in the Water Department for recording the payment of water bills and the ability of the department to determine from its books whether hills had or had not been paid. Mr. Hooper laid special stress upon one case—a near whose account, through an alleged clerical error, appeared in two places in the books under names that wound alike, but in which a letter is changed.

Mr. Hooper and the other Republican members of the Council have certainly scared the Democratic bosses badly. Even the Police Department, which cannot be investigated without a special act of the Legislature, which is not in session this winter, has had a spasm of virtue. The most favored saloons have been forced to close at midnight and on Sundays, and the biggest gambling establishments have been shut up tight. Slater, the former Democratic hoes, who lost his piace as a Democratic leader a few years ago, has gone out of the gambling business so far as this city is concerned. The bosses, taught a lesson by the last election and also frightened by the results of the New-York investigation, determined to withdraw all protection from gamblers and saloonkeepers.

CAPTAIN DRETFUS IN NEW-CALEDONIA.

A recent dispatch reported that Captain Dreyfus, sentenced to life imprisonment for treason to France, might be sent to the penal colony of French Guiana, instead of to that of New-Caledonia, where escapes are easier. But the law which applies to Dreyfus's sentence is very precise. It was enacted in 1872, just after the Commune insurrection, and

enough in urging that it may be pretty safely taken for granted, without further inquiry, that the personal honor of a man who has supplemented his four years at West Point or Annapolis by an honorable career in the Army or Navy is above reproach. As boy not strictly honorable can hardly get through West Point. His fellow-cadets will take care of that, even if the authorities do not become aware of his shortcomings.

So an Army officer would be almost certain to have one of the qualities essential to be possessed by the executive officer of the reorganized New Vork police, and he would be more apt than any man trained in civil life to possess other qualifications almost as essential. The police force of a big city is practically a military force. It is always made. The commander of such a force should, naturally, be a matter of course, men trained as a turny officers. It is always froofing hat their chiefs of police are, almost as a matter of course, men trained as a runy officers. It is not the police force of a big its so generally recognized in this country that the fact that a man is an "old soldier" is always recognized in this country that the fact that a man is an "old soldier" is always recognized in this country that the fact that a man is an "old soldier" is always recognized in this country that the fact that a man is an "old soldier" is always recognized in this country that the fact that a man is an "old soldier" is always recognized in this country that the fact that a man is an "old soldier" is always recognized in this country that the fact that a man is an "old soldier" is always recognized in this country that the fact that a man is an "old soldier" is always recognized in this country that the fact that a man is an "old soldier" is always recognized in this country that the fact that a man is an "old soldier" is always recognized in this country that the fact that a man is an "old soldier" is always recognized in this country that the fact that a man is an "old soldier" is always recognized i

Banking Department Now Open.

Greater New York's Greatest Store. 100mingdale 3rd Ave59&60th Stice

Muslin Underwear.

CONCERNING OUR ANNUAL SALE.

EVERY GARMENT offered at this sale, no matter how low the price, is of best materials. EVERY GARMENT is cut full in width and length-no skimping of cloth or trimmings. EVERY GARMENT is well made throughout,

as most careful attention has been given to every detail of the workmanship.

AN IMPARTIAL comparison of these with the garments sold at other underwear sales (for which most extraordinary claims were made) justifies our statement that the items we offer are unquestionably the BEST VALUES EVER KNOWN IN THIS MARKET. Good Muslin Corset Covers, full length,

est priced ones, at Fine Cambric Corset Covers, Square and V neck, with embroidery, at Fine Cambric V neck Corset Covers, with embroidery, at Fine Cambric V and Square Neck Corset Covers, trimmed with fine embroidery and Platt Val. lace .. 35 and Good Muslin Drawers, tucked Good Muslin Chemise, with Cambric Buffle or lace edge..... Fine Cambric Drawers, tucked

just as perfect in shape as our high-

These at 29c.

Muslin Drawers, with ruffle of Torchon lace or emb'd ruffle .. Fine Musiin Drawers, with Torchon insertion in cambric ruffle..... Skirts, with deep hem and three clusters of tucks.....

These at 39c.

.39

.59

.59

.59

Night Dresses, yoke trimmed with em-Skirts, with tucked cambric ruffle .. Skirts, with hemstitched cambric ruffle Fine Muslin Drawers, extra wide leg. trimmed with ruffle of French embroldery, 2 styles..... Chemise, with bosom of emb

· These at 49c.

Night Dress, with yoke of hemstitched tucks and embroidery, 2 Night Dress, circular yoke, tucked. finished with ruffle of white and

colored embroldery..... Skirts, with deep ruffle, tucked in

Drawers, with extra wide leg. trimmed with ruffic of fine French embroidery

These at 59c.

Muslin Drawers, with ruffle of Torchon lace or Embroidered ruffle Night Dress, with six insertions of embroidery Skirts, ruffle trimmed, with deep Torchon lace

Drawers with extra wide leg trimmed with ruffle of fine open em-

Drawers with handsome embroidered ruffle and 5 clusters of tucks .. Chemise with V neck of fine wide embroidery and baby ribbon ..

These at 69c. Night Dress, circular yoke of Torcho

insertion and tucks finished with wide ruffle edged with lace Night Dress, circular yoke of tucks, finished with ruffle of new English

embroidery Cambric Drawers, with fine Platt Val. lace and insertion.....

These at 79c.

Fine Muslin Skirt, with deep ruffle of open embroidery Night Dress, with yoke of 5 rows of insertion and tucks, also round

and square yoke, in 3 styles, trimmed with fine embroidery.....

Children's Corded Corset Waists, all

C. B. a la Spirite Corsets, in a great .59 variety of styles, at..... Skirts with deep flounce, trimmed with wide Torchon lace and insertion

One lot of very elegant Night Dresses at.....

Very fine Muslin Skirt, with deep flounce of rich embroidery..... A lot of very elegant nand-embroidered Pillow

Sale of Crockery.



	Complete line of thin English Porcelain, newest
0	shape, light pink decoration.
9	Plates
	Cups and Saucers
15	Baking Dishes06 .07, .09, .11, .16
	Oyster Bowls
18	Fruit Saucers
	Meat Dishes
8	Individual Butter Plates
0	Covered Vegetable Dishes
15	Jugs11, .13, .23
19	Other pieces at equally low prices, enabling you
2000	to make up your own assortment of dinner and
25	tea ware at half the usual prices.
	An unusual offer in fine white thin
	English Porcelain Plates, 5, 6, 7 and
20	8 Inch, at



Complete Toilet Set of white English Porcelain, large size..... Slop Jars to match White Carlsbad China Cups and Saucers White Carisbad China Individual Custard Bowls Fine Carlsbad China Empire Shape After-Dinner Cups and Saucers.

Sale of Glassware. Large variety of Colored Glass Tum;

neatly decorated

Glass Cream Pitchers..... Fine Bohemian Crystal Glassware at greatly re-



Goblets, plain, each..... Clarets, plain, each..... Wines, plain, each..... Clarets, with etched design.....

Housefurnishings.

Genuine Hunter's Flour Sifter.....

\$4.00 Whips \$1.00. In our Harness Department-200 gen-

uine English Holly Stick Whips, silver-plated mounts, value \$2.00 to \$4.00



Buggies, as above, well-made and well-finished, usually sold by carriage-makers for \$100.00, special at ... Unquestionably the biggest bargain ever offered in this line. Carriages and harness of every de-

Embroideries.

Manufacturers' sample prices of fine Hambu Embroideries in lengths of 41/2 yards: per piece of 41/2 yards LOT II.-600 pieces, 2 to 314 in. wide, per piece of 414 yards..... per piece of 41/2 yards LOT IV.-500 pieces, 7 to 15 in. wide, per piece of 41/2 yards..... The reduction on these Embroideries amounts

Swiss Emb. Handkerchiefs, 124c.

Ladies' Fine Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs, worked on fine linen lawn, 50 different patterns, some slightly soiled, reduced from 25c, to...

Sale of Silks, 29c.

Goffre Silks in a very large range of styles, in light and dark colorings. These Silks are suitable for entire Costumes, Waists, &c., and cost more than double our price to import. Since they were put in our windows on Thursday we could have taken orders for the entire lot, but prefer to give everybody an equal chance. Our price for to-morrow only.....

COME EARLY.

Photograph Gallery. SPECIAL.—To practically demonstrate the SUPERIORITY of the work done in our new

13 CARD PHOTOGRAPHS, FINEST FINISH, FOR . . .

Photograph Gallery, we will make during entire

we recommend our friends and patrons to take

This is certainly an excellent opportunity, and

Sale of Groceries.

Early June Peas, standard quality Macaroni, highest grade, 1 lb package. Sweetbreads, nothing finer, I to can .. Buckwheat (best), per 3 lb packag≥.... Purest Maple Syrup, pints..... Purest Maple Syrup, quarts..... Purest Maple Syrup, gailons Purest Maple Syrup, five-gallon cans,

Queen Olives, extra large fruit, in one-Fresh Camembert, best imported, per

Wine Dept. Specials.

For This Week Only. .08 Antediluvian Whiskey, per bottle..... 1.45

Old J. E. Pepper Whiskey. Old Hand-Made "Sour Mash" Bourbon Martini & Rossi Vermouth.... Guinness's Stout, best English bottling, per dozen.....

Special in Cigars.

sale this week at \$8.25. The many good friends who have purchased these clgars and know from experience their superior quality will best appre ciate this special reduction.

Parlor Suits.

SAMPLE LINE OF PARLOR SUITS from a leading manufacturer at about 50 cents on the dollar. There are scores upon scores of style beautifully upholstered in Brocatelles, Tapestries, Satins, Damasks, and Wilton Rugs. There in such a wide variety of styles that description is impossible. We do say, however, that THIS PURCHASE WILL ENABLE US TO OFFER DURING THE COMING WEEK THE BEST SPECIAL VALUES IN PARLOR SUITS THAT HAVE EVER BEEN KNOWN IN THIS MAR-KET. As no two of the suits are alike, patrons will find an early choice especially advantageous

Third Ave.,

Bloomingdale Bros., 59th and 60th Sts.

.19

THE LIFE OF LEGISLATORS MADE EAST. It is pleasant, indeed, to be a member of Parlia-ment on the Tonga Islands. A correspondent who recently made a visit to the capital declares that more is done for the comfort of lawmakers there than any place in the world. At 8 o'clock in the and come, do as he pleases, and live comfortably and even luxuriously, thanks to his money. Moreover, if Mme, Dreyfus wishes to join her husband over, if Mme, Dreyfus wishes to join her husband sie will be allowed to do so, as will also the children and there is a college at Noumés, where good instruction is given. The traitor captain will not auffer much from his captivity uatil the day when as occurred in Hazaine's case, he will be allowed to board a German steamer or coaster, which will carry him to Australia.

HOW TOLSTOI CHEATS THE RUSSIAN CENSOR Count Leo Tolstol, it would seem from the letter which follows, is watched with an eagle eye by the Russian censor, and is unable to subscribe morning the Parliamentary bell rings to call the

of the rising young authors of Berlin, and reads as follows: "I have received your brochure, 'Mammon and Bellal." together with your letter, and extend you my hearty thanks. I think that the time has come to direct all our energy to the destruction of the fundamental lies on which all the eviks of our security rest. You have done this in your brochure admirably. The greatest enemy of truth, and therefore of true progress to-day, is not ignorance, but the "hateful compromises" which we find in all polarces. To expose these, and to show the truth of life clearly, simply and conclusely, is the most necessary and most useful duty of our times. I shall have your brochure translated and circulated as widely as possible. "I should like to get an idea of your magazine (The True Religion'), but I cannot subscribe for it on account of the censor. However, if you can send it to Mr. —, I shall be thankful, and shall send you the price money later. God help you in your brave and good work." OUR JANUARY SALE

IN LADIES'

Muslin Underwear

AND IN

All Other Departments WILL BE CONTINUED.